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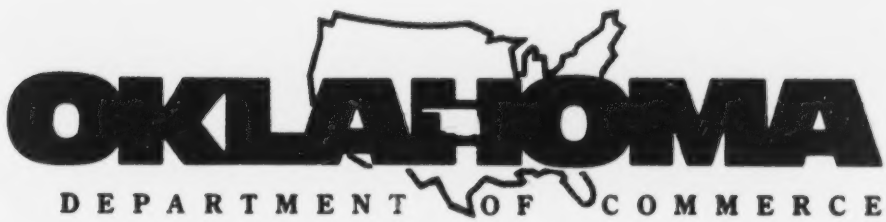
POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA, BY AGE AND SEX: 1980 - 2010



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January 1987

Population Projections for the State of Oklahoma, by Age and Sex: 1980-2010

Submitted by:

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Population Projections for Oklahoma, by Age and Sex: 1980-2010

INTRODUCTION

This report presents projections of the resident population of Oklahoma by sex and five-year age groups for every five years from 1985 to 2010.[1] This is the first set of such projections released by the Oklahoma Department of Commerce. The Department of Commerce will be releasing county level projections by age and sex this spring (1987) and will periodically update both state and county projections. The results of the projections in this report will be discussed in the State Data Center's upcoming Demographic State of the State report.

Because future population trends can only be estimated, these projections indicate the level of population that would result if our assumptions about future fertility, mortality and migration patterns are correct. The following section on methodology explains these assumptions. On page 14, the interested reader will find a glossary that explains many of the demographic terms used in this report.

METHODOLOGY

This set of projections was developed with a cohort-component projections model. In the cohort-component method, each component of population change - births, deaths and net migration - is projected separately for each five-year birth cohort. The computer package POPROJ developed by Bogue and Rehling (RFPI, No. 12, University of Chicago, 1974) was used to project the population. For a check on consistency, algorithms were developed for the projection model using SAS (Statistical Analysis System). Results from both methods were very similar.

Base Population

In the absence of reliable estimates of population by age and sex for 1985, these projections begin with the April 1, 1980, census population of Oklahoma. The five-year age groups were carried forward to July 1, 1980, by assuming an arithmetic growth rate.[2] The extrapolated population was arranged according to the 1980 census age and sex distribution. This estimate of the July 1,1980, population was then used as the base population.

Projections of Births

Fertility has been declining in both Oklahoma and the U.S. during the past several decades, but the decline for Oklahoma is not as dramatic as for the U.S. (41 percent versus 47 percent). The total fertility rate for Oklahoma has declined from 3,419 in 1960 to 2,370 in 1970 (Lingerfelt and Selland, Demographic State of the State, Oklahoma, 1984). It further declined during the period 1970-1981 from 2,370 to 1,991 (Wetrogan, 1986 Annual Meeting of Federal State Cooperative Programs for Population Projections, Handout No. 3). For these projections, we assumed that the total fertility rate for the 1979-1981 period, 1,991, would prevail between 1980 and 1999. For the years 2000-2010, we assumed a 5.5 percent decline in the total fertility rate to 1,881.

[1] This report provides projections under the medium migration series for five year age groups, plus the groups 18+, 65+ and 85+. Complete projections of the population by single year of age for each calendar year between 1980 and 2010 under all three sets of migration assumptions are also available upon request. Please contact the Oklahoma State Data Center for further information.

[2] Annual Arithmetic Growth Rate =

$$\frac{\text{Population in 1980} - \text{Population in 1970}}{\text{Population in 1970}} \times 1/10$$

The actual measures of fertility used in the model are age specific birth rates for females aged 15 to 49 (Table A-1). Females were taken as sole contributors of births at the beginning of each projection period. The total births were divided into male and female births under the usual assumption of 105 male births for every 100 female births.

The U. S. Bureau of the Census is applying national fertility assumptions and existing differentials in state birth rates for its upcoming state population projections. The Census Bureau is also assuming the existing patterns of state differentials will continue unchanged throughout the projection period. The Bureau is assuming an increase in the total fertility rate from 1,821 in 1980 to 1,949 in the year 2000. However, we do not have any evidence that the fertility of Oklahoma will increase in that period. With an increase in the number of women in the labor force and changes in lifestyles, it is unlikely that the fertility of Oklahoma will increase in the foreseeable future.

Projections of Deaths

Although life expectancy improved about two years in the decade of the 1970s, we are not expecting a similarly large gain over the next several decades. The expectation of life at birth for the population of Oklahoma was 67.4 years for males and 75.7 years for females in 1969-71; this improved to 69.6 and 77.8 for males and females, respectively, by 1979-81 (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Oklahoma Life Tables 1969-71 and 1979-81).

Without a major breakthrough in medical technology and/or major improvements in health practices by Oklahomans, there is a very low probability of further mortality decline. Therefore, for the decade of the 1980s, we assumed the mortality experience of 1979-81 would continue. This experience is reflected in the 1979-81 Complete Life Table for Oklahoma (U. S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1986). We are expecting a minor improvement in expectation of life by 1990 and a smaller improvement in the year 2000. According to our mortality assumptions, the expectation of life at birth of the population of Oklahoma by 2010 will be about 70.9 years for males and 79.6 years for females.

For 1990, we estimated the number of exact survivors for a particular age by adding, to the exact survivors of 1980, one-fourth of the arithmetic difference in the exact survivors between 1970 and 1980. For the year 2000 we added one-eighth of the difference between 1970 and 1980 exact survivors to the 1990 survivors. We assumed mortality for the period 2000-2010 would remain the same.

On the basis of the exact survivors, we constructed abridged lifetables that contain the stationary population (Lx). The stationary population (which is the number of survivors between the age groups x and x + 5) was computed as 5/2 (exact survivors at age x + exact survivors at age x + 5), except for initial and terminal age groups. To derive the stationary population (Lx) for the terminal age group (85 and over), exact survivors of age 85 were divided by the age specific mortality rate of age 85 and over (85 +). This mortality rate was computed by dividing the average number of deaths of 1979-81 by the corresponding census population of 1980. It was assumed that the age specific mortality rate for age 85 and over in 1990 would be reduced by one-fourth of the difference of the rates between 1970 and 1980. For the year 2000, it was assumed the mortality rate of age 85 and over would be the mortality rate of 1990 minus one-eighth of the difference of the mortality of 85 + between 1970 and 1980.

The survival rates, which are probabilities of surviving from one age group to the next age group, were computed by using the Lx values, which are the number of survivors between two age groups (Tables A-2 and A-3).

In the projection model, the base population by age and sex for each projection period was survived for five years by applying the appropriate survival rates for each group. Male and female births were also survived according to their survival rates (Tables A-2 and A-3).

Projections of Net Migration

We studied the migration experience of Oklahoma for the last 35 years (1950-1985) looking for a clear trend in net migration. We found that the State lost over 218,000 people during 1950-60 (Table A), but in the following decade gained more than 15,000 persons.

Table A
Total Net Migrants and Annual Net Migrants for Oklahoma: 1950-1985

Period	Total Net Migrants	Annual Net Migrants
1950-60	-218,436	-21,843
1960-70	15,532	1,553
1975-80[1]	165,318	33,064
1980-85	138,500	27,700

[1]Migrants under five years of age were estimated.

Sources: Research Foundation, Oklahoma State University and Area Redevelopment Administration, U. S. Department of Commerce, Net Migration of the Population, 1950-60 by Age, Sex and Color, Vol. 1, Part 5 - West South Central States, 1965; U. S. Department of Agriculture and University of Georgia, Net Migration of the Population, 1960 by Age, Sex and Color, Part 5 - West South Central States, 1975; U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Gross Migration for Counties: 1975 to 1980, 1984; Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning, "Population Estimates," Oklahoma Population Reports, 1986.

During oil boom years there was a large inflow of net migrants to the State. Oklahoma gained 165,300 persons in the five years between 1975 and 1980 and 138,500 between 1980-85. However, because of the oil bust, estimates show that the State has been losing population due to outmigration for the last two years.

Because of the lack of any clear trend in Oklahoma's recent migration experience, we began by making three different sets of net migration assumptions - high, medium and low. Under high net migration, we assumed an annual net migration into the State of 30,000 persons. This was based on the migration experience of the 1975-85 period of over 30,000 annual net migrants. Under the low assumption we assumed 5,000 annual net migrants. This assumption was based on the 1960-70 migration experience of about 1,500 annual net migrants. The annual net migrants under the medium assumption was set at one-half of the net migrants of the high assumption or 15,000 persons per year.

The number of net migrants was computed as the difference between inmigrants and outmigrants for each age group. The inmigrant and outmigrant figures for 1975-80 for age groups five and above were derived from the 1975-80 county to county migration data file from the 1980 Census. To derive estimates of inmigrants and outmigrants for the age group 0-4, the child-woman ratios for both male and female children were computed using relevant data from the 1980 Census (Table A-4). The ratios were then applied to both inmigrant and outmigrant women ages 15-44; one-half of the resultant figure was used as an estimate of the number of migrant children under five. The total net migrants under each migration assumption were distributed according to the age-sex distribution of the net migrants of the 1975-80 period (Table A-5). On the basis of the 1975-80 migration experience, it was assumed that 55 percent of the net migrants were males and 45 percent were females for each projection period. It was also assumed that the migrants in each age group survived the five year projection period.

Although the current economic outlook reflects a gloomy picture in terms of net migrants into the State, we consider it a temporary phenomena. The amount of net migration which the State gained in the beginning of this decade will compensate for the loss which the State is facing at present. We consider that, over current and future decades, the medium migration assumption will be a realistic one.

COMPARISONS TO OTHER PROJECTIONS

In this section, we compare our assumptions and projections with available projections prepared by the U. S. Census Bureau. The Census Bureau's most recent projection of the total population of Oklahoma was 3,503,400 for 1990 and 3,944,500 for the year 2000 from its medium projections series (Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 937, 1983). Their projection for the age group 0-4 was 286,300 for 1990 and 283,300 for 2000. From our medium migration series, we are projecting a smaller population for both projection years: 3,419,200, with 261,600 in the 0-4 age group for 1990 and 3,753,300 with 249,200 in the youngest age

group. Only under our high migration assumptions do we top their projections with 3,583,100 for 1990 and 4,095,000 for 2000 (Table A-6).

The difference in the two projection series can be explained by several factors. The Census Bureau used 26,460 annual net migrants for its medium projection series, which, of course, is much higher and more unrealistic considering current migration patterns than our medium series of 15,000 net migrants a year. Also, the Census Bureau assumed higher total fertility rates for Oklahoma; for 1980, 1990 and 2000 they used 2,042, 2,144 and 2,132, respectively. On the basis of recent fertility experience in Oklahoma, we assumed that total fertility rates would drop from 1,991 per 1,000 women of childbearing ages in 1980 to 1,881 in the year 2000. In addition, the Census Bureau used national survival rates for all states, which are higher than the state survival rates we used. Our survival rates were based on the 1979-81 Oklahoma Life Tables, so are more accurate for the State. Altogether, these rather large differences in choice and availability of data do not allow for consistency of results; it is to be expected that the two projections series would differ.

The Census Bureau will be publishing an updated projections series which will include state projections in 1987. Their report will include state generated projections from Oklahoma and other states that produce their own projections.

Table 1
Projections of the Resident Population by Age, Oklahoma: 1980-2010

(Population rounded to hundreds. As of July 1, except as noted. See text for discussion of methods and assumptions.)

Age (in Years)	Census April 1, 1980	Projections					
		1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
Total, All Ages	3,025,500	3,233,700	3,419,200	3,594,400	3,753,300	3,895,700	4,039,600
0-4	233,300	260,700	261,600	254,400	249,200	246,700	262,300
5-9	229,600	245,500	268,600	275,000	265,800	256,700	250,900
10-14	230,600	229,000	250,600	276,700	283,700	273,500	263,800
15-19	279,000	247,300	235,800	255,400	283,000	291,800	282,100
20-24	284,300	288,500	261,900	247,700	264,400	292,000	302,500
25-29	252,800	288,700	292,700	270,200	255,800	270,000	296,900
30-34	222,900	262,400	292,600	296,000	275,900	261,900	274,300
35-39	182,400	227,400	268,700	297,400	300,200	281,600	267,900
40-44	154,900	186,000	229,300	271,200	299,300	302,100	284,700
45-49	148,500	156,700	185,800	228,100	269,600	296,600	299,100
50-54	150,100	146,400	154,400	182,900	224,600	265,400	291,300
55-59	150,300	149,100	143,900	150,500	176,900	216,900	256,500
60-64	130,700	139,000	140,300	137,300	143,400	167,400	204,800
65-69	122,700	123,500	127,500	128,600	127,000	132,800	154,200
70-74	102,000	107,200	109,200	112,000	112,700	112,000	117,700
75-79	73,600	83,000	86,800	89,400	91,500	91,400	91,000
80-84	43,800	55,100	61,100	63,400	66,400	68,700	67,600
85 +	34,000	38,200	48,400	58,200	63,900	68,200	72,000
18 +	2,170,400	2,354,700	2,498,000	2,632,800	2,783,300	2,945,100	3,095,700
65 +	376,100	407,000	433,000	451,600	461,500	473,100	502,500

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Table 2

Projections of the Male Resident Population by Age, Oklahoma: 1980-2010

(Population rounded to hundreds. As of July 1, except as noted. See text for discussion of methods and assumptions.)

Age (in Years)	Census April 1, 1980	Projections					
		1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
Male, All Ages	1,476,700	1,581,400	1,675,100	1,764,400	1,845,700	1,919,200	1,992,800
0-4	119,600	133,500	133,800	129,800	127,100	126,100	134,200
5-9	117,800	125,700	137,600	140,800	135,700	131,000	128,200
10-14	118,600	117,400	128,300	141,800	145,400	139,900	134,900
15-19	144,100	128,000	121,600	131,300	145,600	150,200	144,900
20-24	144,900	149,100	135,900	128,100	136,200	150,400	155,900
25-29	127,200	147,600	151,600	140,700	132,800	139,600	153,300
30-34	110,700	131,500	148,800	152,400	142,800	135,200	141,000
35-39	89,800	112,700	134,400	150,800	154,100	145,300	138,000
40-44	76,000	91,700	113,600	135,600	151,600	154,800	146,700
45-49	72,100	76,400	91,000	112,300	134,000	149,300	152,300
50-54	72,200	70,500	74,700	88,900	109,700	130,800	145,400
55-59	71,500	70,700	68,300	71,900	84,900	104,600	124,800
60-64	60,600	64,700	65,100	63,700	66,900	78,600	96,600
65-69	54,200	55,200	57,400	57,900	57,200	60,100	70,200
70-74	42,900	44,900	46,100	47,700	48,000	47,800	50,500
75-79	28,600	32,100	33,600	35,000	36,000	36,000	35,900
80-84	15,600	19,100	20,800	21,600	23,000	24,000	23,500
85 +	10,300	10,600	12,500	14,100	14,700	15,500	16,500
18 +	1,037,300	1,130,500	1,203,100	1,272,100	1,349,400	1,432,800	1,509,900
65 +	151,600	161,900	170,400	176,300	178,900	183,400	196,600

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Table 3
Projections of the Resident Female Population by Age, Oklahoma: 1980-2010

(Population rounded to hundreds. As of July 1, except as noted. See text for discussion of methods and assumptions.)

Age (in Years)	Census April 1, 1980	Projections					
		1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
Female, All Ages	1,548,800	1,652,300	1,744,100	1,830,000	1,907,600	1,976,500	2,046,800
0-4	113,700	127,200	127,800	124,600	122,100	120,600	128,100
5-9	111,800	119,800	131,000	134,200	130,100	125,700	122,600
10-14	112,000	111,600	122,300	134,900	138,300	133,600	129,000
15-19	134,900	119,300	114,200	124,100	137,400	141,600	137,200
20-24	139,400	139,400	126,000	119,600	128,200	141,600	146,600
25-29	125,600	141,100	141,100	129,500	123,000	130,400	143,600
30-34	112,200	130,900	143,800	143,600	133,100	126,700	133,300
35-39	92,600	114,700	134,300	146,600	146,100	136,300	129,900
40-44	78,900	94,300	115,700	135,600	147,700	147,300	138,000
45-49	76,400	80,300	94,800	115,800	135,600	147,300	146,800
50-54	77,900	75,900	79,700	94,000	114,900	134,600	145,900
55-59	78,800	78,400	75,600	78,600	92,000	112,300	131,700
60-64	70,100	74,300	75,200	73,600	76,500	88,800	108,200
65-69	68,500	68,300	70,100	70,700	69,800	72,700	84,000
70-74	59,100	62,300	63,100	64,300	64,700	64,200	67,200
75-79	45,000	50,900	53,200	54,400	55,500	55,400	55,100
80-84	28,200	36,000	40,300	41,800	43,400	44,700	44,100
85 +	23,700	27,600	35,900	44,100	49,200	52,700	55,500
18 +	1,133,100	1,224,200	1,294,900	1,360,700	1,433,900	1,512,300	1,585,800
65 +	224,500	245,100	262,600	275,300	282,600	289,700	305,900

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APPENDIX

Table A-1
Projections of Total Fertility Rates and Age Specific Fertility Rates,[1] Oklahoma: 1980-2000

Age	Age Specific Fertility Rate	
	1980	2000
Total Fertility Rate	1,991	1,881
15-19 Years	742	701
20-24	1,419	1,340
25-29	1,136	1,073
30-34	514	486
35-39	142	134
40-44	29	27
45-49	1	1

[1]These rates represent the average annual number of births per 1,000 females for the 5 year interval.

Sources (for 1980 rates): Wetrogan, Signe, Handout No. 3, 1986 Annual Meeting of the Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Projections, San Francisco, 1986; Oklahoma Department of Health, Maternal and Child Health Service (unpublished data on age specific birth rates).

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Table A-2
Projections of Five-Year Survival Rates for Males, by Age, Oklahoma: 1980-2000

Age Group	5 Year Survival Rates		
	1980	1990	2000
Birth to 0-4 Years	0.99129	0.99247	0.99306
0-4	0.99609	0.99641	0.99657
5-9	0.99811	0.99829	0.99838
10-14	0.99620	0.99652	0.99668
15-19	0.99151	0.99170	0.99178
20-24	0.98870	0.98848	0.98837
25-29	0.98858	0.98833	0.98821
30-34	0.98793	0.98827	0.98843
35-39	0.98478	0.98570	0.98616
40-44	0.97685	0.97803	0.97862
45-49	0.96337	0.96487	0.96645
50-54	0.94247	0.94450	0.94566
55-59	0.91362	0.91655	0.91800
60-64	0.87706	0.88136	0.88347
65-69	0.82197	0.82775	0.83057
70-74	0.74341	0.74993	0.75308
75-79	0.64224	0.64758	0.65012
80-84	0.48404	0.48809	0.49002
85 +	0.34538	0.34931	0.35117

Source (for 1980 rates): U. S. Department of Health and Human Services, "Oklahoma Life Tables: 1979-81," U.S. Decennial Life Tables for 1979-81, Vol.11, No. 37.

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Table A-3
Projections of Five-Year Survival Rates for Females, by Age, Oklahoma: 1980-2000

Age Group	5 Year Survival Rates		
	1980	1990	2000
Births to 0-4 Years	0.99351	0.99439	0.99484
0-4	0.99713	0.99741	0.99754
5-9	0.99883	0.99901	0.99909
10-14	0.99794	0.99801	0.99805
15-19	0.99650	0.99654	0.99657
20-24	0.99586	0.99583	0.99580
25-29	0.99523	0.99521	0.99521
30-34	0.99459	0.99490	0.99505
35-39	0.99252	0.99316	0.99348
40-44	0.98777	0.98842	0.98875
45-49	0.98129	0.98194	0.98226
50-54	0.97169	0.97226	0.97254
55-59	0.95760	0.95786	0.95799
60-64	0.93851	0.93964	0.94019
65-69	0.90794	0.91049	0.91175
70-74	0.85756	0.86269	0.86522
75-79	0.77808	0.78802	0.79287
80-84	0.61912	0.63152	0.63747
85 +	0.40753	0.43182	0.44466

Source (for 1980 rates): U. S. Department of Health and Human Services, "Oklahoma Life Tables: 1979-81," U. S. Decennial Life Tables for 1979-81, Vol.11, No. 37.

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Table A-4
Estimation of Inmigrants and Outmigrants During 1975-80 for Population Aged 0-4 in 1980

Child-Woman Ratio (Male) = Males 0-4/Females 15-44
= 119,624/683,397 (from the 1980 U. S. Population Census Report)
= 0.1750

Child-Woman Ratio (Female) = Females 0-4/Females 15-44
= 113,683/683,397
= 0.1663

Male Inmigrants Aged 0-4 in 1980
= $\frac{1}{2}$ (Child-Woman Ratio for Males) x (Number of Female Inmigrants Aged 15-44)
= $\frac{1}{2}$(0.1750)(128,622)
= 11,254

Female Inmigrants Aged 0-4 in 1980
= $\frac{1}{2}$ (Child-Woman Ratio for Females) x (Number of Female Inmigrants Aged 15-44)
= $\frac{1}{2}$(0.1663)(128,622)
= 10,695

Male Outmigrants Aged 0-4 in 1980
= $\frac{1}{2}$ (Child-Woman Ratio for Males) x (Number of Female Outmigrants Aged 15-44)
= $\frac{1}{2}$(0.1750)(83,463)
= 7,303

Female Outmigrants Aged 0-4 in 1980
= $\frac{1}{2}$ (Child-Woman Ratio for Females) x (Number of Female Outmigrants Aged 15-44)
= $\frac{1}{2}$(0.1663)(83,463)
= 6,940

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Table A-5
Proportion of Net Migrants by Age and Sex, Oklahoma: 1975-1980

Age	Male	Female
Total Net Migrants	91,720	73,598
Under 5 years	0.04305	0.05102
5-9	0.09819	0.10733
10-14	0.10287	0.10048
15-19	0.13862	0.11856
20-24	0.16273	0.14261
25-29	0.10839	0.09240
30-34	0.07962	0.11398
35-39	0.09218	0.09096
40-44	0.05590	0.05508
45-49	0.02384	0.03706
50-54	0.03266	0.03502
55-59	0.02192	0.02285
60-64	0.01760	0.02048
65-69	0.01557	0.01457
70-74	0.00291	0.00714
75-79	0.00450	- 0.00442
80-84	- 0.00083	- 0.00008
85 +	0.00028	- 0.00504

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Table A-6
Projected Total Population by Sex Under High and Low Net Migration Assumptions, Oklahoma: 1985-2010

Assumption and Sex	Projections					
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
High Assumption[1]						
Total	3,312,200	3,583,100	3,842,700	4,095,000	4,336,500	4,581,200
Male	1,624,200	1,764,000	1,898,600	2,029,900	2,155,300	2,281,500
Female	1,688,000	1,819,100	1,944,100	2,065,100	2,181,200	2,299,700
Low Assumption[2]						
Total	3,181,100	3,309,700	3,417,500	3,510,000	3,588,000	3,664,400
Male	1,552,700	1,615,700	1,669,100	1,715,700	1,755,100	1,793,500
Female	1,628,400	1,694,000	1,748,400	1,794,300	1,832,900	1,870,900

[1]High net migration is assumed as 30,000 persons annually.
[2]Low net migration is assumed as 5,000 persons annually.

Oklahoma State Data Center, Oklahoma Department of Commerce
January 1987

GLOSSARY

Age Specific Birth Rate	The number of births to women of a given age group per 1,000 women in that age group.
Age Specific Mortality Rate	The number of deaths of persons of a given age during a year per 1,000 persons of that same age.
Birth Cohort	A group of people born during the same period of time; for example, all those born between 1980 and 1985 represent a birth cohort.
Child-Woman Ratio	The number of children aged 0-4 per 1,000 women of childbearing age (15-49).
Exact Survivors	The number of persons living at the beginning of an indicated age interval out of the total number of births assumed as the radix of a life table.
Expectation of Life at Birth	The average number of years a newborn can be expected to live after birth.
Fertility	Actual birth performance (e.g., the number of live births) by a woman.
Inmigration	Migration to a specific place (into the State of Oklahoma).
Life Table	One form of combining mortality rates of a population at different ages into a single statistical model that measures the level of mortality of that population.
Migration	A form of geographic or spatial mobility involving a change of usual residence between clearly defined geographic units. In reference to state level projections, we are referring to persons moving into or out of the state.
Net Migration	The difference between inmigration and outmigration.
Outmigration	Migration from a specific place (away from the State of Oklahoma).
Stationary Population	A population which has constant age distribution over time.
Survival Rate	Probability of surviving from one age group to the next age group (e.g., from ages 15-19 to ages 20-24).
Total Fertility Rate	The number of births 1,000 women would have if they experienced a given set of age-specific birth rates throughout their reproductive span.

For further information, please contact the Oklahoma State Data Center.

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